Chilliness in London Where There Used to Be Warmth.

SO MUCH RESPECT

Change Gives the British Government No Little Uneasiness.

QUESTION OF AN AMBASSADOR

Selection is Looked Upon as an All-Important Matter in London-

Some Relative Discussion.

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, December 1 .- A slight but distinct cooling of Anglo-American relations which has taken place in the past few months is beginning to become the subject of public comment in this country. It should be clearly understood that this change in no way affects the official relation of the two countries. The present government, no less than the last, is eager to maintain the entente as close as the United States is willing to make it. There is no jealousy in official circles of the increasingly important role watch America is playing in world polities. On the contrary, the English foreign policy continues to be along lines exactly parallel to the American. The weakening in good fellowship so far as it exists is a change in popular feeling. If one seeks the cause it will be found partly in envy of American stupendous, un roken prosperity during the season of financial depression here and partly in the effect of a long series of American business scandals which have been exploited by the English press to an extent perhaps never equaled in the public discussion of the affairs of another coun-

Regarded With Less Respect. Be the cause what it may, the fact re-

mains that America and Americans are regarded by the people of this country with less respect and regard than two years ago. This change is giving the government itself of a successor to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand as British ambassador at Washington a matter of the greatest delicacy and importance. The question of selecting some one outside of the diplomatic circle is much discussed, and the government is being urged to make a choice in the same manner as America's selections to the court of St. James are made, and above all things to send a man to the United States who understands Americans and who will be understood of them.

One of the best names mentioned within the service is C. A. Springrice, now first secretary of the British embassy of St. Petersburg. He knows Washington, and, better than that, Americans would find him Charles Beresford is suggested as one who would command the personal friendship of President Roosevelt, a point which the foreign office regards as one of the first essentials in a successful ambassador, N

The Outlook today discusses the situation, In the two countries, in a long article, in which it says:

Outlook on Situation.

"Anglo-American friendship cannot pass from a state of feeling into a policy of action until the Americans have discarded some of their prejudices, cut loose from some of their traditions and gathered more extended experience of international politics, That will take time. "The process of emancipation is going or

in the American mind, but at present it has not gone very far. They scarcely realize even now that they are launched on a stream of consequences and tendencies that wherever it may finally land them cannot but carry them clean past the old narrow bounds. Hardly a month goes by without some fresh proof that the United an even larger share in 'weltpolitik.' So long as that is so Anglo-American amity, if not an Anglo-American alliance, is in our judgment assured. The United States cannot be a world power and anti-British, but while we feel that the permanent cur-rents of national interests, sentiment and necessities are setting full and fair toward Anglo-American understanding that shall be something more than after dinner rhetoric, we quite recognize that on the surface there seems just now to be a slackening of the tide. There is more than one reason for this. It is possible that Sir Henry Mortimer Durand has not been able to establish those happy personal relations with the President that contributed so largely to the success of Lord Pauncefote

and Sir Michael Herbert. Roosevelt's Domination. Henry need not be blamed is one of considerable consequence. President Roosevelt dominates politics in America at this moment to a degree scarcely exceeded by President Lincoln during the stress of the civil war, and any insufficiency in his relations with an ambassador reacts at once upon the country which that ambassador represents. If this, however, is of the nature of supposition, the extraordinary advance which has been made by the German embassy at Washington and the novel continuous exchanges of confidences between the President and the Kaiser are unquestionable facts and facts that have already had once and may have again a

"Moreover, all is not well between the United States and Japan. Apart from the difficulty about the school children at San Francisco the Americans are apprehensive as to the future of their commerce in the far east. They have lost a good deal of their sentimental admiration for Japan and now watch her swift expansion with an rritated sense of helplessness. The reflex action of these developments has lain in the direction of deposing Great Britain from her position as the first friend and of generating not indeed a coolness but a falling off. Such as it is, it is personal and official and in no way argues among the mass of Americans any change in sentiment. For that reason it is very far from being irreparable. Given an ambassador

FINESSE OF JAPAN

FRENCH VIEW OF HER AMERI-

tention of a large part of the Paris press ever since the first rumor of approaching difficulties startled powerful persons into an active search for the best information. France is not interested in the Japanese American dispute, but journals of all shades of all political opinion continue to discuss the dispute even to the extent of

feeling that eventually war will be neces-

sary in order to enable her to attain command of the Pacific is constrained to precipitate a conflict before the completion of the Panama canal places her at a greater disadvantage in regard to the American

but is discussed in well-informed quarters apprehends a larger and more far-reaching policy on Japan's part. This policy will be slower of accomplishment, but of greater finesse and wiser statesmanship. Intelligent observers with means of information at their disposal take this view.

ing her sons to countries on South America's western coast and extending her trade interests largely, and also at the same time effecting greater intimacy in her relations with those lands. The aim of this is to "a man of like passions as they are." Lord give her by a wholly legitimate procedure would enable her to demand of the United States before the world all the proper consideration and treatment advan-tageous, to her interests anywhere.

this course as a violation of the Monroe The Outlook today discusses the situation, doctrine since there would be no coloni-including the change in public sentiment zation and no attempt to interfere with local governments: but once in such a situation Japan could make demands under a threat of war and might even be in a po sition to get a certain sort of aid through the friendly relations established with those

States is irrevocably committed to playing will at the coming session introduce a Baron Grip holds only the rank of minister his long term of service does not count in bill to give two representatives to the this direction. His particular intimate in District of Columbia. Mr. Kline is a the diplomatic corps is Minister Brun of member of the House Committee on Dis- Denmark. The two have a taste in comtrict of Columbia. His experience has frequently seen together on the streets and 400,000 people of Washington the attenmany congressmen, living from 100 to 3,000 miles from Washington, are so absorbed by their own districts that they have little time for District affairs.

The proposed bill provides that the Dis-

direct influence on the course of international politics.

of log-rolling are these: merchant marine.

of the right type, there is no reason why Anglo-American relations should not in a few years recover all their former com-

CAN DESIGNS.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

PARIS. December 1.-The relations of

Japan and America have engaged the at-

foreshadowing a near war, and the tone of some of the editorials might almost justify the impression that the writers are not averse to contemplating war between Today one points out that in Japan the

An interesting view which is not published

They say Japan has been steadily send-

It is said it will be difficult to construe

countries. The secretary of the Japanese embassy this afternoon in a pacificatory interview says no such paroxysm of popular indigna-tion has been produced in Japan as might lead the Japanese to war. Japan had per-fect confidence in the friendship of the Washington government, and was content to leave the government and the California authorities to arrange the details of the San Francisco situation to Japan's satis-

Representatives for District.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

convinced him that no committee of congressmen, however, can give to the tion they ought to have. He thinks they ought to have two representatives elect- Odd Statistics About Our Women in ed by themselves. Mr. Kline says that

trict's representatives shall have privileges of debate and a vote on all measures af-If that be so, the matter for which Sir feeting the District.

SHIP SUBSIDY, OHIO VALLEY IM-PROVEMENTS AND OTHER BILLS.

Incoming congressmen are beginning logrolling for their respective legislative measures pending at this session. "Logrolling" in congressional parlance is the gentle art of reciprocal aid in pushing through the two houses bills that are desired by different groups of statesmen ope rating together and exchanging votes and influence.

The projects which will be the objects The ship subsidy bill for upbuilding

The extensive river improvements contem plated in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys Additional appropriations for public build-

The most interesting bit of gossip affoat last night in the hotel lobbies where the arriving statesmen congregated was to the effect that the enthusiastic boomers of the Ohlo and Mississippi improvement schemes will have to "see" the ship subsidy advocates before their way is clear to success The ship subsidy people are very strong in the Senate and the proposed appropriations for river improvements, carnestly desired by the House, will be scanned very care-

fully, it is rumored, until the blockade of

the ship subsidy bill in the House is lifted. This report caused great concern to the central valley improvement boomers. They re coming to Washington very confident of being able to push their appropriations through the House. Combination is very easy in that body, owing to the big and influential state delegations which border the two great waterways of the central valleys. In the Senate, however, the weight of influence is with the ship subsidy people and the preponderance of votes is lacking to the river and harbor folk-Ohio has

It was said last night that when the river and harbor people fully realize the determined attitude of the ship subsidy folk they are likely to swarm down on Speaker Cannon and Representative Watson and put on the pressure to lift the blockade of the ship subsidy bill. The ship subsidy men are bent upon making a desperate fight this session. They say they have jockeyed along with the House opposition until their patience is exhausted and now "the House

as got to talk turkey. It was also reported that another drive is to be made for a public building pork bar-rel, supplementary of the big divide of last session. The ship subsidy men, who in the main are fairly well fixed on public buildings, have their eye on these gentlemen also and will ask them to walk up to the captain's desk and settle some old scores in the way of promises before another pube building pork bar'l is broached.

RECALLED TO SWEDEN

MINISTER GRIP NOTIFIED TO RE-

LINQUISH HIS POST.

special Cablegram to The Star. STOCKHOLM, December 1.—The king has recalled Mr. A. Grip, the minister of Sweden, at Washington. He was notified to relinquish his post today.

Mr. Grip, who, according to the dispatch from Stockholm, has been recalled from his position of minister to the United States, has served in that capacity at Washington for some years. He is more than sixty years of age, and is eligible for retirement according to the practices in his country. It is said by those who enjoy services have been satisfactory to his sovereign, and surprise is expressed at the announcement of his recall. It was generally xpected here that he would so he United States for an extended leave of absence. Mr. Grip spent the evening with friends, and could not be seen up to a late

It was stated at his apartments, 2117 S street, that he had gone to Baltimore, and it was not known when he would return. It is therefore impossible to say whether his recall was by his own request or was involuntary. The supposition is, however, that he has been asked to return to Sweden to fill some high position under the home government. When the rupture oc-curred between Norway and Sweden, Baron Grip was accredited from the whole Scandinavian peninsula. He remained loyal to King Oscar and was retained in Washington as minister from Sweden alone. In view of this attitude on the part of the minister it is not considered to be likely that he would be recalled for any reason except that of promotion or to occupy a position of prominence at home. Baron Grip is not the dean of the diplo matic corps here, but in point of service is ALLENTOWN, Pa., December 1.—M. C. the oldest diplomatic representative in Washington. The post of dean of the corps goes to the ranking ambassador, and as Baron Grip holds only the rank of minister mon for horseback riding, and have been

> CITY FULL OF AMERICANS. the Paris Capital.

roads about the city.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, December 1 .- A conspicuous article published this week on Americans gives impression that there is a cityful of them scattered on Montparnasse, the Place Vendome and the Arc Etoile. The writer comments on how easy American women find it to live here. He makes a remarkable statement that statistics show that in four

years 152 American heiresses have come here, bringing \$240,000,000. emark of one of them to him that the reason a certain woman's husband had gone astray was that his wife did not know how to manage him and the other woman knew ow to be seductive. M. Bourget asked a diplomat to explain this characteristic of stimulus to the wondrous material develop-American girls. The diplomat answered hat they have a chaste depravity. M. that they Bourget calls the answer severe.

Constitution for Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1. - A tributable to the young Turk movement, are being circulated clandestinely, both here and in the provinces. One of these, distributed by an organization styling it-self "the Ottoman liberty committee," advocates in moderate but explicit language the re-establishment of the constitution of 1878 in revised form, rendering some of its provisions more applicable to the needs of e country, and invites Ottomans to unite for the accomplishment of this object instead of by working in different directions, enabling a despotic government to neutralize their efforts.

Another Rebate Fine.

KANSAS CITY, December 1 .- Henry S. Hartley, senior member of the grain brokerage firm of H. S. Hartley & Co. of Kansas City, today pleaded guilty in the United States district court to receiving gance of the rich. United States district court to receiving rebates from the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. Judge J. E. Carland assessed the minimum penalty, a ine of \$1.000.

Hartley shipped 500 sacks of cottonseed meal from Indian Territory, the ostensible destination being Carrollton, Mo. By diverting the shipment at Kansas City he procured a reduction of 5 cents a hundred

Coinage for November.

The monthly coinage statement shows hat for the month of November the coinage executed at the mints of the United Gold, \$10,961,000; silver, \$2,359,500; minor coins, \$257,370. In addition, there were coined 908,000 50centard pieces for the Mexican govern-

LOG-ROLLING BILLS IRELAND ON ANARCHY NEW TRUST COMPANY

Profuseness of United States Now Begets Peril.

USE FAVORS

Extolls the Material Prosperity of the United States.

RESTLESSNESS SPIRIT PREVAILS

All Private Property Owners Must Regard Law as Invincible, He Asserts.

Special Dispatch to The Star. ST. PAUL, December 1.-Archbishop Ire land has dictated to the correspondent of The Washington Star the following statement in elaboration of his views on the dangers of anarchy, a subject on which he touched, awakening wide interest, in his address at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs:

"The very profuseness of the prosperity of the United States begets perll, unless the American people can be taught to use these favors well and wisely. Through her recognition of manbood in every man the multitudes become the rulers, and at times the multitudes bend too readily to momentary excitements. Hence, the extreme need of the proper formation of the popular mind, so as to correct thought and righteous acting. Injury irreparable may be done during a brief interval of social or political insanity, and a frequency of such conditions, however brief they may be, too easily degenerates into abiding habits.

"I extoll the material prosperity of America. But as one of its accidental conse quences I must note the spirit of social restlessness which now agitates the country, and in the appeasement of which the stanchest forces of patriotism must be steadily invoked. It is said too much prosperity comes to some, too little to others; hence new methods are called for in the distribution of wealth and the enjoyment it

Question of Progress.

"That all is perfect in present conditions; that there is no room for progress; that there is room for reasonable discussion as to what is and what ought to be, we must not assert. That nothing should be said or done to subvert public order, destructive of the spirit of the country and its institutions; that in the discussions taking place and the acts following them, the fundamental principles of right, reason and the Constitution and laws of the public be not forgotten or set aside; that nothing be authorized or permitted which fans passion and renders difficult the composure of mind needed in such discussion, we should insist

"The wild anarchist, the would-be assassin are the public enemies of society, whom to tolerate is to tolerate open sedition.

"An enemy, too, of public order, is the workman who, refusing his own labor, deters by violence a brother workman from offering his labor, as is, even in a greater degree, the strong and the powerful who override the law of the land on carrying out the schemes of their ambition.

"Private property, the right of every man to own and dispose of the fruits of brain and hand, must be regarded as sacred and inviolable. It is the corner of the social structure. Destroy it, weaken it, you arrest ambition and effort; you give room to carelessness of the morrow to indolence and idleness; you establish barbarism. Barbarism is that state of society where men, having nothing which is the exclusive possession of any, prey upon the strength and the labor of others. Stability of possession and stimulus to ambition and effort resulting from it are vital requisites for

progress and civilization. "That in the holding of private property there be inequality is a fact that is in-evitable. Men are not and never will be equal in the power that builds up prosperity, in the sacrifice of self and the economy that preserve and increase it; hence they never will be equal in the amount of property that they do or can possess. The preaching of Utopias in remedy of this inequality and the proposal of schemes that ignore the nature of r.en and the vital conditions of human society are an insult no less than an injury to the individual whom they fain would beguile by their will-of-thewisp glamour and deception.

Day of Utopias.

"It is the day of Utopias. Seldom if ever before in the history of human society was there greater need of prudent wisdom on the part of would-be teachers, of patient reflection on the part of listening audiences. The gravest responsibility rests on all to move slowly, to think wisely, to avoid all perils of leaps into the dark.

"A chief panacea before us is common ownership through city, state and nation, of the chief agencies of productivity and of the transportation hither and thither, on the results of this productivity. Let all be on their guard. Common ownership Paul Bourget, writing today in Gil Blas on in one thing leads readily to common ownerfort, to despoil others to make up for one's own deficiencies by despoiling others, and is there not serious danger therein of weakening individual ambition—which has been in America particularly the great ment with which the country has been

"To the poor man, to the wage earner, I should indeed preach the doctrine of ambition and energy. Let every one aim to secure a competency for himself and his family. Let every one strive to rise; it is the girl, knocking her over a steep embank. must do by means that are fair and just, missed. He then turned the pistol on Hig-without ever infringing on the rights of gins' prostrate form and shot him through the land.

Doctrines of Justice.

"To the rich and the more fortunate I should preach unceasingly the doctrines of justice and charity. Just they must be alldepriving none of their God-given rights and of the opportunities which should be open to all—doing their best that the laborer may acquire, through his industry, the decent and befitting livelihood which human

dignity demands. "Unreasonable querulousness among the poor, senseless extravagance among the rich are equally to be reprehended, and if one is to be reprehended more severely

"It is a crime against humanity; it is madness itself to squander money in mere reckless ostentation. Now and then we hear of people so insane in wild extravagance as to clothe dogs and horses in pur-ple and fine linen, and to feed them from golden platters. Are not such people the enemies of the country—by the hatreds enemies of the country—by the hatreds which they arouse and the seditious protests to which they give rise?"

Coal Pocket Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. December 1 -A fire, believed to have been started by tramps, destroyed the coal pocket and sheds railroad ferry boat William T. Hart, belonging to the New Haven Company, took
fire and was slightly damaged. The total
loss is \$25,000.

guns, many of them occurring while the
owners were cleaning the weapons. In
many of these cases the victims were children.

Many of the deaths were those of boys

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS OF LOCAL BUSINESS MEN.

What is regarded as another evidence that the "Greater Washington boom" has assumed permanent form is the announcement that the city is to have another trust company. A charter, it is stated, has been prepared providing for a minimum capital of \$1,000,000 and a maximum capital of \$10,000,000. The new organiza-tion is to be known as the United States tion is to be known as the United States Trust Company of Washington, D. C., and as its name implies, its field will be the entire country, and according to those who are promoting it, it will up business under the authority and supervision of the controller of the treasury. The company's main office is to be here, but it is planned to establish branch offices throughout the United States.

The new trust company, it is said, will

The new trust company, it is said, will be backed by New York, local and southern capitalists. About \$500,000 of the capital has already been subscribed. It is not desired to place the stock in very large blocks, but to spread it out as far as possible and to place it in the possession of persons who will be a benefit to the company. One local capitalist has offered to take \$100 000, but his subscription has been cut down, for the reason stated. New York city interests, it is said, are negotiating for a large block of the stock, but it is desired by the promoters to dispose of the first two or three million dollars of the capital largely to local interests.

Nature of Business. In addition to conducting a general safe deposit, trust loan and mortgage business. the company will do a general underwriting business, and will underwrite the is-sues of stocks and bonds of reputable corporations; conduct a 'banking-by-mail-business," buy and sell mortgage notes, bonds and stocks; act as trustee, guardian, etc.: examine titles to real es tate, and in fact it is intended to do a regular title insurance business.

At this early date only a few of the local men who are interested in the new comnown in that connection. Some of those who are connected with the concern are Mr. C. J. Rixey, Mr. Charles A. Douglas, Mr. Owen Owen, Mr. William H. Martin, Mr. Wallace W. Chiswell, Mr. Harry Wardman, Mr. Rignald W. Beall and Mr. Harry Arthur Kite. Permanent officers have not

Purpose of Company.

Mr. Beall says it is not the purpose the company to compete for the business of the national banks or to in any way antagonize existing conditions as far as companies, but rather to expand the busi-

In addition to its general trust company business and the general underwriting of the issues of local and outside stocks and bonds of corporations, states, municipalities and foreign countries, the company will do a title insurance business, negotia tions being under way to secure such an adjunct to the regular business of the

MR. ROLAND RESIGNS

ACTION BY CHIEF OPERATOR OF POSTAL COMPANY.

William Roland, chief operator of the Postal Telegraph Company, this city, tendered his resignation yesterday. His successor will be chosen at once. It is rumored among local operators that the resignation of Mr. Roland was the result of the trouble which resulted in a conference in New York city recently between representatives of the local telegraphers' union and the officials of the Postal Company, at which conference certain grievances of the oper- | injured. ators in the local office were presented. When Mr. Roland was seen at his home, 1331 12th street, last night he would say no more than that he resigned voluntarily and that the charges made by the union men had nothing to do with his retire-

"I think it will all be satisfactorily adjusted in the end," Mr. Roland added.

The grievances of the operators are again under consideration by the officials of the company and the committee from the local telegraphers' union. W. M. Patton of 5081/2 13th street northwest, who is at the head of the committee, has been in New York several days in conference with the officials of the employing company. It is expected that when he returns, today or and Edward McLaughlin tied for fourth omorrow, he will have an important report

The discontent due to conditions in the local office, it is said, has been growing for the past two years, and there has been talk among the operators that they would go on a strike should their demands not be properly considered by the company. From that standpoint the conference in New York is said to be significant, J. D. Prosser, local manager of the Postal Company, was seen last night in his rooms at the Park apartment house, 12th

street and North Carolina avenue north-east. He said that the company had nothing to say about the resignation of Mr. Roland or of the attitude of the operators employed here.

SHOT HIS RIVAL.

Desperate Effort of Kentuckian to Cover His Jealousy.

special Dispatch to The Star. LEXINGTON, Ky., December 1.-After fatally shooting James Higgins because he paid attention to Miss Jennie Green, Fred Stewart turned his pistol on the girl, fired at her, but missed and then exchanged shots with citizens to cover his escape.

The shooting took place at North Jeilico, a little mining town in the Knox county mountains. Stewart and Higgins had each been paying attention to a girl. Stewart demanded that she cease receiving attentions American women, says the French can ship in another—although the more so from Higgins. Miss Green retorted that innever understand that wise innocence of when the purpose really held in mind is stead of giving up Higgins, Stewart himtography which was illustrated in the to grasp wealth without much personal efself must cease coming to see her. Stewart told her he would kill the first man he saw with her. Higgins walked through the streets of the town with the girl soon afterward. They passed Stewart, who followed them. When almost touching the couple Stewart drew a pistol and fired into Higgins' back, the powder from the pistol igniting Higgins' clothing. He attempted to turn, when Stewart shot him through the neck. Higgins fell against

number of revolutionary manifestos, at- his right; it is his duty. But all this he ment. Stewart fired one shot at her, but without ever infringing on the rights of gins' prostrate form and shot him through others, be they his fellow-laborers or the hip. Telling a friend that he intended those whom he and they call the rich of to kill Miss Green Stewart left town. He was followed by H. C. Harris and other citizens, who fired at him with rifles. Stewart returned their fire from his revolver. He escaped into the hills. Capt. V. G. Mulikin of this city went to he scene with his two bloodhounds and traced Stewart into the hills, but lost his trail. Stewart was later captured. Higgins

is dying tonight.

DEATHS WHILE HUNTING. Chicago Compiles a Big Record of Fatalities.

CHICAGO, December 1.-The Tribune tolay says: Seventy-four deaths and seventy persons injured, some of them so seriously that death may result, is the record of fatalities for the hunting season throughout he country.

Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, where the open season for deer closed yesterday, went ahead of the record for last year in weaths twenty-eight being reported this season, against twenty-six for the previous one, but in the number of persons injured this year's record falls far below that of the previous one, having only twenty serious accidents which did not result in death.

The larger part of the deaths were the result of accidental discharges of shotford Railroad Company this afternoon. The guns, many of them occurring while the

who were hunting, and the mistaken-fordeer reason accounted for a large number of others, Michigan leads the list in the number of

dead and injured, with Wisconsin a close second, the former having fifteen deaths and the latter thirteen.

Illinois has a total of eight deaths.

MME. GOULD TO MARRY. Count Will Also Wed Again, It is

Said.

NEW YORK, December 1.-The Cride Parls says: "Mme. Gould and Count Bon de Castellane both will marry again in short order. She is engaged to an American millionaire. She will pass several months of each year in her palace, which is the most beautiful home in France. Nothing will be changed in the sumptuous current of her life, save that her dinner

"His, too, will be a brilliant marriage. Boni de Castellane hopes to revive the and cient glories; to entertain kings again. His future wife is a widow, a millionaire, who owns a chateau in the provinces, a splendid hotel in Paris, a yacht, race horses and has great influence with the news-

plates and carriage pillows will not flaun

a count's coronet.

Everybody knows that the "millionaire widow" whom gossip hints is Mme. Men-ier, divorced wife of the chocolate manu-facturer. Before she married Menier she was Baroness de Forest, and before that Mlle, Letellier, sister of Henri Letellier,

proprietor of Le Journal.

Count Boni has been paying attention to Mme. Menier for a long time, and if his appeal at law fails, if the Gould millions evade him, he might wish to exchange hi name for her wealtn. But only a civil ceremony could be performed; they could not marry in the church.

WRECKONTHERUTLAND

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN YESTER-DAY'S ACCIDENT.

VERGENNES, Vt., December 1.-Disaster fell to the passengers of a train on the Rutland railroad near this station today, when a heavily loaded gravel train moving slowly on a down grade crashed into it from the rear. Three women passengers were either killed outright or burned to death in the fire which followed, and at least twelve other persons were seriously injured. Among the latter were members of the Drury Opera Company of New York, an organization of colored musicians.

The passenger train consisted of two coaches and a caboose, and both coaches went over the edge of a steep embankment. The entire wreckage was inflames, but the injured were saved through the heroic efforts of the trainmen, the tire department of Vergennes and others from the town who The dead:

Mrs. W. A. Lawrence, 45 years old, of Bristol, wife of Deputy Sheriff Lawrence of Addison county.
Miss Corinna Stowe, 25 years old, or Bristol, teacher in the Bristol graded

Mrs. Nellie Barnard, 45 years old,

of Bristol, a widow.

The seriously injured: Miss Rosetta Faulk, a member of the Drury Opera Company of New York; internal injuries, probably fatal.

E. M. Dyke of Bristol, assistant principal of Bristol High School; internally injured, may die. W. E. Simpson of Waterbury, leg broken.

thigh injured. W. J. Van Houton, member of the Drury Opera Company, internally injured. Carrie Francis, Dalsy Allen, Annie Queen William Scudder, all members of the opera

Mrs. Rogers Laterell, Bristol, internally

Burlington on a special train. CUTLER DEFEATS CLINE.

The wreckage was entirely consumed.

Tie in the Tourney of Short-Stop Billiardists. NEW YORK, December 1 .- Albert Cutler of Boston defeated Harry Cline of Philadelphia tonight in the 18.2 balk line billiard tourney for the shortstop championship, and these two are tied for first place with five games won and one lost. In the afternoon Al Taylor of Chicago won from Tom Gallagher of this city, which puts Gallagher in third place, with Taylor

Tonight's game drew the biggest crowd of the tournament, and it looked like Cline's game until the sixteenth inning, but Cutler struck a fast clip and for four consecutive innings recled off points rap-idly. The summaries:

Afternoon game: Taylor-Total, 400. Average, 15 10-26. High Gallagher-Total, 190. Average, 7 15-21. High

Cutter—Total, 400. Average, 12 24-31. High run, 100. Cline—Total, 288. Average, 9 18-30. High run, 39. Evening game: Cutler-Total, 400. Average, 12 24-31. High The tie for first place between Cutler and Cline will be played off Monday night.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT. Japan Satisfied He Wil Adjust Present Difficulty.

"Japan has every confidence that Presi dent Roosevelt will adjust the Japanese California school controversy to the satis faction of both nations. Feeling this confidence, Japan has ceased to be agitated over the situation. The Japanese newspapers are emphatically moderate in all their notices of the affair and, so far as the Japanese nation is concerned, there is absolutely no reason for the revival of the newspaper notoriety in this country." The Associated Press was today author-ized to quote the Japanese embassy as

It was further said that there were n new developments in the situation of any character; that the matter was in the hands of President Roosevelt, and his willingness and ability to act were entirely relied upon.

MAGOON'S DIFFICULTIES. Governor of Santa Clara Province Now Resigns.

HAVANA, December 1.-Gen. Aleman, the moderate governor of Santa Clara province, in a letter in which he declared it was impossible for him to continue the policy of reinstating the liberal mayors and members of the city councils ousted by the moderates in July, 1905, today tendered his resignation to Gov. Magoon. He says that the elements now demand

ing office are identical with those guilty

of many outrages and assassinations in 1903, and predicts that their restoration to power will result in gravest disorders, even intimating that he himself may be in danger of assassination. Gov. Magoon accepted the resignation, but expressed his regret that Gen. Aleman

had seen fit to resign rather than assist in securing the restoration of the city gov ernments of the province, as he had agreed to do. Gen. Aleman's successor has not yet beer decided upon.

Marriage Licenses.

Special Dispatch to The Star. BALTIMORE, Md., December 1.-The fol-

lowing marriage licenses were issued here today: M. W. Burlew, aged thirty-six years, 652 F street northwest, Washington, and Sue W. Snyder, aged thirty-six years: Clay V. Davis, aged twenty-one years, Washington, and Sydney W. Roches ter, aged twenty-one years, Baltimore; George C. Leakin, aged twenty-five years, George C. Leakin, aged twenty-five years, and Louise M. Simms, aged twenty-three years, both of Hyattsville. Mrs. May Abels, 517 13th street northwest, Washington, secured a license for the marriage of George M. Kaufman, aged thirty-one years, and Parkers Miller, aged twenty years.

dollars, \$477,263,600; site, \$1,112,089,869. General parkers, \$114,559,439; in Philippine treasury, \$5,003,377; awaiting reimbursement, \$22,452; current liabilities, \$112,809,640.

THE PRECIOUS METALS

Gold and Silver Output for Year 1905.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Changes of the Amounts in the Producing Districts.

> COMMERCIAL VALUES

Of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar

Year 1905.

The bureau of the mint and the geolog-

cal survey, which are co-operating in the work of determining the annual production of gold and silver in the United States, have agreed upon the following tabulated statement of the output, by states and territories, for the calendar year 1905: Gold. Silver.

\$41,500 14,925,600 Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Georgia
Idaho 19,197,100 25,761,100 96,900 1,075,600 14,800 \$,125,600 100 253,000 12,900 13,454,700 6,863,530 New Mexico North Carolina... 265,800 123,900 1,244,900 Oregon South Carolina outh Dakota 6,913,990 200 119,400 2,700 370,000 23,700 Totals \$88,180,700 56,101,600

The total number of ounces of gold produced was 4,265,742, and the commercial value of the sliver produced was \$34,221,976.

Important Changes. The most important changes in gold production are shown by Alaska, which ad-

vances from \$9,160,500 in 1904 to \$14,925,600 in 1965. Colorado shows an increase from \$24,395,800 in 1904 to \$25,701,100 in 1905, due to freedom from labor troubles. Nevada shows a gain from \$4,307,800 in 1904 to \$5,359,100 in 1905, and a gain in sliver from 2,695,100 to 5,863,500 fine ounces. The director of the mint says that Nevada will gold and silver, and that the state seems likely to make a contest for first place as a producer of the precious metals. The total output of silver is about 1,500,000 ounces under that of the previous year, the three heaviest producers, Colorado, Mon-tana and Utah, all showing a decline.

Gold and Silver of the World. The director of the mint has completed his compilation of official returns upon the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar year 1905 and gives out the following figures:

Country.
North America
United States \$88,180,700 15,261,200 14,486,800 113,329,100 Austria-Hungary 36,700 4,000,000 829,625 37,874 298,152 167,479 112,700 Grea: Britain
outh America
Argentius
Bolivia 150 T49 a design. British Guiana
Dutch Guiana
French Guiana 5,169,659 Urugnay 1,361,419 2,400,879 1.485.400 1.414.500 182,889

Total \$376,289,200 157,339,962 / The Director's Comments. Commenting on these figures the director

"The total figures compare with a gold output of \$346,892,200 in 1904 and a silver output of 168,390,238 fine ounces. The important gains in gold production were \$7,portant gains in gold production were \$1,716,000 by the United States, \$27,415,200 by Africa and \$2,655,900 by Mexico. Losses in gold production were \$1,913,000 by Canada, \$1,840,000 by Australasia, \$2,511,000 by Russia. All of the principal silver producing countries showed a falling off in the output of that metal compared with the previous year; the United States of 1,500,000 outputs. Mexica of 6,156,000 outputs. ces, Mexico of 6,156,000 ounces, Australasia of 2,000,000 ounces, South America of 1,742,000 ounces and Japan of nearly 1,000,000 ounces. The average value of silver in New York, based on the London price, converted at the current rates of exchange, was 61 cents per fine ounce, which may be compared with 58 cents for 1904, 54 cents for 1903 and 52 cents for 1902, the lowest year's

price on record." RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Italy Will Accept Official Inspection Certificates of Pork Products. Restrictions upon the entrance into Italy of American pork products have been removed by the Italian government. Heretofore, Italy, in common with some other European governments, has insisted upon making its own microscopical examination of American pork products sent to that country. The expense of the examination had to be paid by the American exporters. This requirement placed the packers in the

with the State Department with a view to nducing the Italian government to accept the certificate of inspection placed on meats by the Agricultural Department. Today he received from the State Department this WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1906.

position of having to pay twice for the ex-

Secretary Wilson took up the question

amination, once here and again in Italy.

The Honorable Secretary of Agriculture: Referring to the correspondence sent to your department on November 8, the American charge d'affaires at Rome telegraphs today as follows: "Foreign office informs me that this government will accept white certificates and withdraws requirement for certificate atdesting microscopic inspection of pork raphed to Italian ambassador to Washington, with instructions to advise all Ital-

The Italian ambassador has notified this department in the same sense.
ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary Secretary Wilson expressed satisfaction at the result of the negotiations, not only be-cause of the implied compliment to the efficiency of the work of his inspectors, but also because of the saving to American ex-

ian consular officers in the United States

Condition of the Treasury.

The condition of the treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows: Reserve fund, gold coin and buillon, \$150,-000,000; trust funds, to redeem outstanding certificates, gold coin, \$023,059,869; silver

FREE. Souvenir Post Cards. This coupon, if presented at the Business Office of The Star, will entitle the holder to any TWO of The Star's series of sixteen Souvenir Post Cards of Greater Washington. Sixteen subjects in all, printed on the finest pebbled cardboard. Perfect examples of photography and printing. Eight coupons will get the entire set. Name.... Address.... BY MAIL.-If you desire them cent by mall, send us the necessary number of coupons with two cents for mailing eight or less Post Cards, or four cents in postage for the entire set.

COUPON.